THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1793. [N° 1645.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER,

The following piece expresses, in a clear and forcible manner, the sentiments of a number of patriots in this town, and elsewhere—I request, therefore, you would give it a place in your next Mercury, and oblige your correspondent. HOSTILIUS.

From the COLUMBIAN GAZETTEER.

BY all who possess a sensibility to the rights of man, the present epoch, must be considered as the most important the United States have experienced, since they took rank among the nations of the earth as an independent people. We are passive witnesses to a scene, which exhibits to our view, the unparalleled exertions of a brave and enlightened nation, contending with the combined force of almost all Europe. We behold the horrid spectacle of a nation persecuted by all the mercenaries and butchers of the human race, whose avowed plan is to annihilate liberty, and banish republicanism from the earth. Unhappy France! who, prodigal of her blood and treasure to Americans, in the day of her distress, is now assailed by the tyranny which her assistance enabled them to repel, finds herself without an ALLY. The fertile fields of France, (who has ever extended the hand of succour to the victims of oppression) must be deluged with the blood of patriots and heroes; while her only crime is an attempt to reform her own government!—We, as Republicans, impressed with the importance, and inestimable value of a free government, must see that our safety is menaced by this dreadful confederacy. We see the cabinet of Great Britain in king the most alarming progress on the liberties of her subjects, and establishing the active power of monarchy to a greater degree than any of her kings since James II. of hated memory. Although the ostensible plea for her engaging in this tyrannic war, was only self-defence, and a fulfilment of her treaties with Holland; yet we find her exertions far exceed those of any former period since she was a nation; and she is, in fact, the principal in this war of despots, against science, liberty and happiness. To destroy the marine of France, is the darling of her ministry. Should they succeed in this design, the evil consequences we should experience, are too obvious to mention. She reigns, at present, Arbitress of the seas. Her naval armaments have been increased, and she thunders her mandates through the world of commerce, who, bleeding with recent and reiterated injuries, utters the voice of complaint and bitter sufferings in every sea-port of the States. The infernal regions never bellowed forth more fury and revenge, than the demons of the Banama Islands. Under the directions of the secret hand of the British ministry, they have committed piracies on American vessels, which disgrace humanity.

In her infantine state America must expect sufferings—*These* she has endured, and under the old confederacy, so disorganized was its condition, that they could only be lamented! But with a government of laws, and not of ignorant factious men—that we should now crouch to those whom we have made to tremble, and ultimately injure a cause in the face of heaven, which we have deliberately declared, embraces the happiness of mankind, and to this, by fearfully abandoning it, not only shows a want of firmness in Americans, but seems pregnant with disgrace and infamy.

It is well known that the British nation never forget any injury, whether real or imaginary. Imperious by nature, and made more so by the pride of unbounded wealth and luxury! She is a foe to every attempt to ameliorate the condition of mankind, and the humane heart cannot but view her success with apprehension and with sorrow. How far it can be consistent with our best interests, in the present aspect of our politics, to suffer her insults on our commerce to pass unnoticed, it may be difficult to say: but should she succeed in her present designs, I fear it will too late appear, that a commercial nation like America, ought never to be unprovided with the most ample means of protecting her trade, however alarming the idea of the expence and danger attending a naval establishment may be. There is but too much reason to believe that no commerce can remain free from the insults and injuries of that insolent power, which arrogantly declares she will make old ocean groan beneath the weight of her increasing fleets. We are now in a state of insecurity; but we are deficient neither in genius nor abilities for our defence, were they but brought into exercise. That we should suffer by the destruction of the republic of France, is fully evident. We undoubtedly need the alliance of some European power, possessed of both ability and inclination to befriend us. However despotism may increase its victims; the trimming aristocrat shower his benediction on kings; the priviledged orders of mankind curse the jacobins and triumph in the death of *Marat*—we may venture to say, as a truth, that Charles 1st of England, Louis 16th of France, lived and died hypocrites.—They were amenable to their subjects, and they were the victims of justice and the law. And since the days of Nimes, that great legislator, perhaps sentences more just than theirs have not been executed.

That France and Frenchmen may triumph, and establish a government pregnant with every blessing to which mortals may attain, must be the ardent wish of every friend of mankind; of every friend and patron of liberty throughout the world.

AMERICANUS.

European Intelligence.

VIENNA, July 26

BARON de Role who accompanied the Compte d'Artois to Petersburgh, has delivered a memorial to our Minister from Monsieur, as Regent of France, in which that Prince requests, after our troops have made themselves masters of Valenciennes, to be introduced into that place to sanction the taking of that and other places by the only legal authority of France. A written answer is said to have been promised to the above request.

WARSAW, July 20.

The fate of Poland seems unchangeably fixed. On Monday the 15th of July the deputies held their second conference with the Russian Ambassador, and delivered to him a memorial, which they requested him to forward to the Empress. This he absolutely refused to do; and in a note which he sent to the Diet, accompanied by menaces, he insisted on the signature and ratification of the treaty of alliance and commerce between Prussia and the Republic, and the deputies should be invested with full powers to do the same.

In the session of the same day (the 19th) when this note was read, the Diet consented to the prorogation of the session till the 30th inst. but refused to comply with the wishes of the Russian Ambassador respecting the treaty of alliance. This treaty, a plan of which the deputies presented on that day to the Diet, consists of ten articles, and contains some advantages at the expence of some sacrifices. The Polish nation may choose the form of government which it conceives best adapted to its interests, except that of the 3d of May 1791; but the basis of the advantages to be granted to Poland is the compleat and full ratification of the treaty of partition between the Courts of Petersburgh and Berlin, in its full extent, as was required on the 9th of April.

In consequence of the refusal of the Diet to accede, the Russian Ambassador on the 20th sent a note tantamount of a formal declaration of war. He said in this note, that unless the deputies were invested with the authority required on the 19th, he should lay the estates, possessions, and habitations of the members of the Diet under a military execution; and should the King adhere to the opposite party, he also put Domains would be treated in the same manner.

The Diet, in consequence of this menace, by the advice of the King, who saw with grief the danger of a vain resistance, at length, yielded, and the resolution was carried by a majority of 60 to 20, but a number of protests were entered on the occasion; Poland must therefore submit to its fate, amidst the sincere pity of all Europe.

The city of Grodno is closely blocked up by foreign troops, and no one can quit the city without a passport from the Russian Ambassador, not even to take a walk. Count de Sievers has offered the foreign Ministers their passports, but the Diplomatic corps have refused them, as contrary to the usage and respect due to their character.

LONDON, *August* 3.

If the wars against the Turks have not put Russia in possession of very extensive tracts of country, they have nevertheless given her important posts and much experience.—They have also broken the spirit of the Turks of the Grand Seignior, and even subdued that of his own soldiers.

But what the Empress has given up of her conquests over an infidel power, has been abundantly compensated by the fraud and violence exercised towards a Christian potentate. The Russians having formed their ports and marine establishments upon the Black and Caspian Seas, it only remained to add provisions and forces, and to secure rivers by which to convey them from countries where they are produced. This has been effected by two successive partitions of Poland, which have given her the entire command of all those extensive rivers.

The obstacle to the Russian arms was their barren frontier in Asia, and from a cultivated country in Europe, and now wholly vanished and Russia is brought close to Constantinople without one intervening fortress to oppose her.

The City of Constantinople, which may possibly be drove; when attempted by a maritime invader, would not be so to an enemy differently circumstanced, to an attack by land. The Turks are too much enervated self-deluding people, scarcely to be called a nation, and are rather to be surveyed as the remains of the conquerors of many nations.

One of the expenditures of this *frugal* period is the giving *half a guinea* for dressing of a *jobbad*; an art, by the exercise of which one, or two persons now live very well, and "do the thing *genteely*." They give nothing for the money, but their trouble and an infusion of herbs, known only to themselves, of which the flavour is exquisite. The gentlemen have not yet set up their carriages!

The dresses of Lord Courtney's servants, at the concert and supper lately given by him, were by far the most splendid ever seen in this country. All the coats were lined with white satin, embroidered in gold with *fleurs de lis*. The hats cost *twenty guineas* each; and liveries had altogether gold and silver enough to make a very respectable stock for a *country bank!*

His Royal Highness the prince of Wales's tent pavilion, now finished and ready for erecting at the Brighton camp, costs the trifling sum of 4 or 5 guineas.

By letters from Petersburgh, we learn, that the whole town of Wiburg, in Russia, was lately consumed by fire.

Ninety thousand *bard guineas* are transported weekly out of Great-Britain, for the subsidies of the king of Sardinia, Hesse Cassel, Manover, and the support of the British forces at Valenciennes.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the Imperial and Royal Junto, charged with the Administration of the Conquered Countries.

By the Emperor and King.

THE Junto established for the Provisory Administration of the Conquered Country, declares,

I. That all Authorities whatever, constituted since the Revolution of 1789, are abolished; that in consequence thereof, the Magistracies of the conquered towns, burghs, and villages, are re established, such as they existed previously to the Revolution; at the same time be it well understood, that the individuals who then composed those Magistrates, cannot resume their places, without being especially so admitted by the Junto; and that, whereas it is impossible to know in the first moments, the conduct observed since the Revolution by those individuals, Provisory Magistracies will be chosen, without prejudice to the rights of the respective Lords, and in concert with them, as much as it will be possible, till such time as it shall be Judged if and to what point those said individuals shall be reinstated. The Lords of the Manors, or their officers, shall therefore remit as soon as possible to the Junto, the lists of the persons of whom the Magistrates or Judicial Bodies, or Corps of Police, might be provisorily formed.

II. The laws relative to general police and property, are re established as they existed in the beginning of 1789.

III. In appeals of judgment in the first instance, the order to the jurisdictions which was established at that epoch, shall be followed; and in case where, according to that order the appeal shall refer to a superior Tribunal residing in a place still subject to France, the appeal shall be suspended till there shall be a Tribunal of Appeal appointed under the Government of his Majesty.

IV. With regard to public imposts and taxes, they shall be provisorily, and till farther orders, maintained on the footing on which they have been since 1789.

V. All the administrators, receivers or collectors of imposts and public taxes, the receivers of the domains, and all others who handle any public money in the extent of the conquered country, are to present themselves to the junto, in the term of three days, with a proper account of their theft and administration, under pain of being discharged from their place.

VI. The lawful circulation of the assignats is abolished, but they shall be subjected to pass for merchandize.

VII. The course of the French monies will be provisorily tolerated on the footing they are on at present and there will be speedily made out a rate of specie coined with the arms of his Majesty.

VIII. The religious, ecclesiastical and political foundations and other public establishments, temporal or spiritual, suppressed since the Revolution, and desirous of being re-established, shall address themselves to the Junto for a decision.

IX. The administration of the estates of the emigrants shall be removed, as they shall gradually appear before the Junto to legitimate them.

X. It shall not be permitted to any French emigrants to sojourn in the conquered places, except those only who have property there, or have been completely settled and established there before the Revolution; yet they shall be obliged to be absent, in order to be permitted to abide there, to address themselves in writing to the Junto, for the purpose of obtaining its express permission.

And this present declaration shall be printed, published, and posted up wherever it shall be required.

Done at Conde, July 20, 1793.

(Marked with a Seal.) LEC. VT.

(Signed by order) DE HESDIN.

Corroborated by the small seal of his Majesty.

The Court of Vienna have ordered an emission of Bank bills, to the amount of 20,000,000, of Florins, or [illegible].

The harvest now commencing is, according to the best information from every part of the kingdom, likely to turn out as abundant as any for 50 years.

The only towns of importance between Valenciennes, and Paris (a distance of about 150 miles) are Cambray, Peronne, and Senlis, all strong places: before, however, the combined armies can reach that place, they must cross the river Oise.

Hume concludes a chapter, "*on the advantages of being in debt*," where, amongst other circumstances, he recites, that men in this condition have their creditors not only constantly inquiring after them, but planning schemes for their future benefits. Upon this principle it was, that there was *once* a Public Character in this country, whose Creditors being hopeless of having their debts paid, either the whole or in part, introduced a subscription for him beginning themselves with *One Thousand Pounds each*—the consequence was, the *Lord Tommys*, the *Lord Jacks*, as well as the landed and monied men of his acquaintance, became *dupes* to the snare, and they subscribed, likewise—so that by this means the Creditors got nearly paid, and the Bankrupt secured an annuity, and those out of the secret were taken in.

The question so often reiterated, "Who shall we negociate a Peace with in respect to France?" has

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MR. BARBER,

The following piece expreſſes, in a clear and forcible manner, the ſentiments of a number of patriots in this town, and elſewhere—I requeſt, therefore, you would give it a place in your next Mercury, and oblige your correſpondent. HOSTILIUS.

From the COLUMBIAN GAZETTEER.

BY all who poſſeſs a ſenſibility to the rights of man, the preſent epoch, muſt be conſidered as the moſt important the United States have experienced, ſince they took rank among the nations of the earth as an independent people. We are paſſive witneſſes to a ſcene, which exhibits to our view, the unparalleled exertions of a brave and enlightened nation, contending with the combined force of almoſt all Europe. We behold the horrid ſpectacle of a nation perſecuted by all the mercenaries and butchers of the human race, whoſe avowed plan is to annihilate liberty, and baniſh republicaniſm from the earth. Unhappy France! who, prodigal of her blood and treaſure to Americans, in the day of her diſtreſs, is now aſſailed by the tyranny which her aſſiſtance enabled them to repel, finds herſelf without an ALLY. The fertile fields of France, (who has ever extended the hand of ſuccour to the victims of oppreſſion) muſt be deluged with the blood of patriots and heroes; while her only crime is an attempt to reform her own government!—We, as Republicans, impreſſed with the importance, and ineſtimable value of a free government, muſt ſee that our ſafety is menaced by this dreadful confederacy. We ſee the cabinet of Great Britain making the moſt alarming progreſs on the liberties of her ſubjects, and eſtabliſhing the active power of monarchy to a greater degree than any of her kings ſince James II. of hated memory. Although the oſtenſible plea for her engaging in this tyrannic war, was only ſelf-defence, and a fulfilment of her treaties with Holland; yet we find her exertions far exceed thoſe of any former period ſince ſhe was a nation; and ſhe is, in fact, the principal in this war of deſpots, againſt ſcience, liberty and happineſs. To deſtroy the marine of France, is the darling of her miniſtry. Should they ſucceed in this deſign, the evil conſequences we ſhould experience, are too obvious to mention. She reigns, at preſent, Arbitreſs of the ſeas. Her naval armaments have been increaſed, and ſhe thunders her mandates through the world of commerce, who, bleeding with recent and reiterated injuries, utters the voice of complaint and bitter ſufferings in every ſea-port of theſe ſtates. The infernal regions never bellowed forth more fury and revenge, than the demons of the Bahama Iſlands. Under the directions of the ſecret hand of the Britiſh miniſtry, they have committed piracies on American veſſels, which diſgrace humanity.

In her infantine ſtate America muſt expect ſufferings—*Theſe* ſhe has endured, and under the old confederacy, ſo diſorganized was its condition, that they could only be lamented! But with a government of laws, and not of ignorant factious men—that we ſhould now crouch to thoſe whom we have made to tremble, and ultimately injure a cauſe in the face of heaven, which we have deliberately declared, embraces the happineſs of mankind, and to this, by fearfully abandoning it, not only ſhows a want of firmneſs in Americans, but ſeems pregnant with diſgrace and infamy.

It is well known that the Britiſh nation never forget any injury, whether real or imaginary. Imperious by nature, and made more ſo by the pride of unbounded wealth and luxury! ſhe is a foe to every attempt to meliorate the condition of mankind, and the humane heart cannot but view her ſucceſs with apprehenſion and with ſorrow. How far it can be conſiſtent with our beſt intereſts, in the preſent aſpect of our politics, to ſuffer her inſults on our commerce to paſs unnoticed, it may be difficult to ſay: but ſhould ſhe ſucceed in her preſent deſigns, I fear it will too late appear, that a commercial nation like America, ought never to be unprovided with the moſt ample means of protecting her trade, however alarming the idea of the expence and danger attending a naval eſtabliſhment may be. There is but too much reaſon to believe that no commerce can remain free from the inſults and injuries of that inſolent power, which arrogantly declares ſhe will make old ocean groan beneath the weight of her increaſing fleets. We are now in a ſtate of inſecurity; but we are deficient neither in genius nor abilities for our defence, were they but brought into exerciſe. That we ſhould ſuffer by the deſtruction of the republic of France, is fully evident. We undoubtedly need the alliance of ſome European power, poſſeſſed of both ability and inclination to befriend us. However deſpotiſm may increaſe its victims; the trimming ariſtocrat ſhower his benediction on kings; the priviledged orders of mankind curſe the Jacobins and triumph in the death of *Marat*—we may venture to ſay, as a truth, that Charles 1ſt of England, and Louis 16th of France, lived and died hypocrites.—They were amenable to their ſubjects, and they were the victims of juſtice and the law. And ſince the days of Moſes, that great legiſlator, perhaps ſentences more juſt than theirs have not been executed.

That France and Frenchmen may triumph, and eſtabliſh a government pregnant with every bleſſing to which human ſociety can attain, muſt be the ardent wiſh of every lover of mankind; of every friend and patron of humanity throughout the world.

AMERICANUS.

European Intelligence.

VIENNA, July 26.

BARON de Role who accompanied the Compte d'Artois to Peterſburgh, has delivered a memorial to our Miniſtry from Monſieur, as Regent of France, in which that Prince requeſts, after our troops have made themſelves maſters of Valenciennes, to be introduced into that place to ſanction the taking of that and other places by the only legal authority of France. A written anſwer is ſaid to have been promiſed to the above requeſt.

WARSAW, July 20.

The fate of Poland ſeems unchangeably fixed. On Monday the 15th of July the deputies held their ſecond conference with the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and delivered to him a memorial, which they requeſted him to forward to the Empreſs. This he abſolutely refuſed to do; and in a note which he ſent to the Diet, accompanied by menaces, he inſiſted on the ſignature and ratification of the treaty of alliance and commerce between Pruſſia and the Republic, and the deputies ſhould be inveſted with full powers to do the ſame.

In the ſeſſion of the ſame day (the 23th) when this note was read, the Diet conſented to the prorogation of the ſeſſion till the 30 inſt. but refuſed to comply with the wiſhes of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador reſpecting the treaty of alliance. This treaty, a plan of which the deputies preſented on that day to the Diet, conſiſts of ten articles, and contains ſome advantages at the expence of ſome ſacrifices. The Poliſh nation may chuſe the form of government which it conceives beſt adapted to its intereſts, except that of the 3d of May 1791; but the baſis of the advantages to be granted to Poland is the compleat and full ratification of the treaty of Partition between the Courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin, in its full extent, as was required on the 9th of April.

In conſequence of the refuſal of the Diet to accede, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador on the 26 ſent a note tantamount of a formal declaration of war. He ſaid in this note, that unleſs the deputies were inveſted with the authority required on the 27th, he ſhould lay the eſtates, poſſeſſions, and habitations of the members of the Diet under a military execution; and ſhould the King adhere to the oppoſite party, the Royal Domains would be treated in the ſame manner.

The Diet, in conſequence of theſe menaces, by the advice of the King, who ſaw with grief the danger of a vain reſiſtance, at length, yielded, and the reſolution was carried by a majority of 63 to 22, but a number of proteſts were entered on the occaſion; Poland muſt therefore ſubmit to its fate, amidſt the abſolute ſilence of all Europe.

The city of Grodno is cloſely blocked up by foreign troops, and no one can quit the city without a paſſport from the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, not even to take a walk. Count de Sievers has offered the foreign Miniſters their paſſports, but the Diplomatic Corps have refuſed his offers, as contrary to the liberties and reſpect due to their character.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 3.

If the wars againſt the Turks have not put Ruſſia in poſſeſſion of very extenſive tracts of country, they have nevertheleſs given her important poſts and much experience:—They have alſo broken the ſpirit of the forces of the Grand Seignior, and even animated that of her own ſoldiers.

But what the Empreſs has given up of her conqueſts over an infidel power, has been abundantly compenſated by the fraud and violence exerciſed towards a Chriſtian potentate. The Ruſſians having formed their poſts and marine eſtabliſhments upon the Black and Caſpian ſeas, it only remained to add proviſions and ſtores, and to ſecure rivers by which to convey them from countries where they are produced. This has been effected by two ſucceſſive partitions of Poland, which have given her the entire countries of all the rivers eaſt of the Daunbe. The obſtacle to the Ruſſian arms from a barren frontier in Aſia, and from a difficult country in Europe, are now wholly vaniſhed and Ruſſia is brought cloſe to Conſtantinople without one intervening fortreſs to oppoſe her.

The City of Conſtantinople, which may poſſibly be ſtrong when attempted by a maritime invader, would not be ſo to an enemy diſembarking near it, to an attack by land. The Turks are now an exhauſted ſelf-diſſolving people, ſcarcely to be called a nation, and are rather to be ſurveyed as the remnant of the conquerors of many nations.

One of the expenditures of this *frugal* period is the giving *half a guinea* for dreſſing of a *jallad*; an art, by the exerciſe of which one, or two perſons now live very well, and "do the thing *genteelly*." They give nothing for the money, but their trouble and an infuſion of herbs, known only to themſelves, of which the flavour it exquiſite. The gentlemen have not yet ſet up their carriages!

The dreſſes of Lord Courtnay's ſervants, at the concert and ſupper lately given by him, were by far the moſt ſplendid ever ſeen in this country. All the coats were lined with white ſattin, embroidered in gold with *fleurs de lis*. The hats coſt *twenty guineas* each; and liveries had altogether gold and ſilver enough to make a very reſpectable ſtock for a *country bank!*

His Royal Highneſs the prince of Wales's tent pavilion, now finiſhed and ready for erecting at the Brighton camp, coſts the trifling ſum of 4,000 guineas.

By letters from Peterſburgh, we learn, that the whole town of Wiburg, in Ruſſia, was lately conſumed by fire.

Ninety thouſand *hard guineas* are tranſported weekly out of Great-Britain, for the ſubſidies of the king of Sardinia, Heſſe Caſſel, Hanover, and the ſupport of the Britiſh forces at Valenciennes.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the Imperial and Royal Junto, charged with the Adminiſtration of the Conquered Countries.

By the Emperor and King.

THE Junto eſtabliſhed for the Proviſory Adminiſtration of the Conquered Country, declares,

I. That all Authorities whatever, conſtituted ſince the Revolution of 1789, are aboliſhed; that in conſequence thereof, the Magiſtracies of the conquered towns, burghs, and villages, are re eſtabliſhed, ſuch as they exiſted previouſly to the Revolution; at the ſame time be it well underſtood, that the individuals who then compoſed thoſe Magiſtrates, cannot reſume their places, without being eſpecially ſo admitted by the Junto; and that, whereas it is impoſſible to know in the firſt moments, the conduct obſerved ſince the Revolution by thoſe individuals, Proviſory Magiſtracies will be choſen, without prejudice to the rights of the reſpective Lords, and in concert with them, as much as it will be poſſible, till ſuch time as it ſhall be Judged if and to what point thoſe ſaid individuals ſhall be reinſtated. The Lords of the Manors, or their officers, ſhall therefore remit as ſoon as poſſible to the Junto, the liſt of the perſons of whom the Magiſtrates or Judicial Bodies, or Corps of Police, might be proviſorily formed.

I. The laws relative to general police and property, are re eſtabliſhed as they exiſted in the beginning of 1789.

III. In appeals of judgment in the firſt inſtance, the order to the juriſdictions which was eſtabliſhed at that epoch, ſhall be followed; and in caſe where, according to that order the appeal ſhall refer to a ſuperior Tribunal reſident in a place ſtill ſubject to France, the appeal ſhall be ſuſpended till there ſhall be a Tribunal of Appeal appointed under the Government of his Majeſty.

IV. With regard to public impoſts and taxes, they ſhall be proviſorily, and till farther orders, maintained on the ooting on which they have been ſince 1789

V. All the adminiſtrators, receivers or collectors of impoſts and public taxes, the receivers of the domains, and all others who handled any public money in the extent of the conquered country, are to preſent themſelves to the Junto, in the term of three days, with a proper account of their cheſt and adminiſtration, under pain of being diſcharged from their place.

VI. The lawful circulation of the aſſignats is aboliſhed, but they ſhall be ſuffered to paſs for merchandize.

VII. The courſe of the French monies will be proviſorily tolerated on the footing they are on at preſent and there will be ſpeedily made out a rate of ſpecie coined with the arms of his Majeſty.

VIII. The religious, eccleſiaſtical and political foundations and other public eſtabliſhments, temporal or ſpiritual, ſuppreſſed ſince the Revolution, and deſirous of being re-eſtabliſhed, ſhall addreſs themſelves to the Junto for a deciſion.

IX. The ſequeſtration of the eſtates of the emigrants ſhall be removed, as they ſhall gradually appear before the Junto to legitimate them.

X. It ſhall not be permitted to any French emigrant to ſojourn in the conquered places, except thoſe only who have property there, or have been completely ſettled and domiciliated there before the Revolution; yet they ſhall however be obliged, in order to be permitted to abide there, to addreſs, themſelves in writting to the Junto, for the purpoſe of obtaining its expreſs permiſſion.

And this preſent declaration ſhall be printed, publiſhed, and poſted up wherever it ſhall be required.

Done at Conde, July 20, 1793.

(Marked with a flourith) LEC. VT.

(Signed by order) DE HESDIN.

Corrobarated by the ſmall ſeal of his Majeſty.

The Court of Vienna have ordered an emiſſion of Bank-bills, to the amount of 20,000,000, of florins, or 1,700,000l.

The harveſt now commencing is, according to the beſt information from every part of the kingdom, likely to turn out as abundant as any for 50 years.

The only towns of importance between Valenciennes, and Paris (a diſtance of about 140 miles) are Cambray, Perronne, and Senlis, all ſtrong places: before, however, the combined armies can reach that place, they muſt croſs the river Oiſe.

RABELAIS has a chapter, "*on the advantages of being in debt*," where, amongſt other circumſtances, he recites, that men in this condition have their creditors not only conſtantly inquiring after them, but planning ſchemes for their future benfits. Upon this principle it was, that there was *once* a Public Character in this country, whoſe Creditors being hopeleſs of having their debts paid, either the whole or in part, introduced a ſubſcription for him beginning themſelves with *One Thouſand Pounds each*—the conſequence was, the *Lord Tommys*, the *Lord Jackys*, as well as the landed and monied men of his acquaintance, became *dupes* to the ſnare, and they ſubſcribed, likewiſe—ſo that by this means the Creditors got nearly paid, and the Bankrupt ſecured an annuity, and thoſe out of the ſecret were taken in.

The queſtion ſo often reiterated, "Who ſhall we negociate a Peace with in reſpect to France?" has

ever been directly anſwered by Oppoſition. The only reply like anſwer was given by a noble Lord, who ſaid, "That with the ſame people we went to war we might make peace."

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Sunday laſt arrived here from Albany, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Eſq; and lady.

OCTOBER 25.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Oct. 23.

"Thank God, the ſickneſs abates much.—Yeſterday 6 carts employed by the Hoſpital to carry away the dead, were diſcharged."

New York, October 22, 1793.

SIR,

I am requeſted by the Common Council of this city to inform you, that the committee appointed "to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes," conſiſting of ſeven members expreſsly choſen for the purpoſe by the citizens at large, and an equal number of the members of our Board, of which Mr. John Broome is Chairman, have laid before the Board copies of the correſpondence between them and you on the ſubject of ſupplies to be furniſhed by the citizens of this city, for the relief of the poorer and more diſtreſſed of your fellow citizens, under the preſſure of their preſent calamity, and that diſorganized ſtate of your city police, which muſt neceſſarily attend ſo unexpected and afflicting diſpenſation of Divine Providence.

Altho' I ſincerely lament the cauſe of this correſpondence, it is with pleaſure I do announce to you that the Common Council of this city, deeply impreſſed with the awful judgment of the Almighty on the American nation, in permitting a peſtilential diſeaſe to lay waſte and diſorganize that once populous, well regulated and flouriſhing ſiſter city, the ſeat of Empire, by deſtroying the lives of many valuable patriots and citizens, and by driving many others of its numerous and very opulent and uſeful inhabitants into exile, they have cauſed Five Thouſand Dollars to be placed in my hands, and have directed it to be paid to the order of the Chief Magiſtrate of Philadelphia; and they have requeſted me to adviſe you of this meaſure, and to pray you to draw on me therefor.—You will therefore be pleaſed to draw on me for that ſum, at ſight, and your bills will be duly honoured.

May Almighty God, in condeſcending mercy to your devoted city, ſpeedily ſtay the progreſs of the deſolating diſeaſe, and ſay it is enough.—May he reſtore to their homes your baniſhed fellow-citizens, and ſanctify his paſt judgments to all; and may you, Sir, and thoſe with you, who have remained faithful to your truſt and borne the heat and burden of the day, in the midſt of ſurrounding and threatning dangers, be the peculiar care of Heaven, is the ſincere wiſh and prayer of,

Sir, Your moſt obedient Humble Servant,
RICHARD VARICK.

MATHEW CLARKSON,
Mayor of the City of
Philadelphia.

City of New-York, ſs.

At a Common Council held on Friday, the 18th day of October 1793.

Reſolved, That this board will provide the ſum of Five Thouſand Dollars, for the relief of the poorer, and moſt diſtreſſed citizens of Philadelphia, under the preſſure of their preſent great calamity.

Extract from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Clerk.

(COPY.)

SIR,

I AM favoured with your letter of the 12th inſtant, which I have communicated to the Committee for the relief of the poor and afflicted of this city.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I execute their requeſt, by making in their name, on behalf of our ſuffering fellow-citizens, the moſt grateful acknowledgments, for the ſeaſonable benevolence of the Common Council of the city of New-York—their ſympathy is balm to our wounds.

We acknowledge the divine interpoſition, whereby the hearts of ſo many around us have been touched with our diſtreſs, and have united in our relief.

May the Almighty diſpoſer of all events be graciouſly pleaſed to protect your citizens from the dreadful calamity with which we are now viſited.—Whilſt we humbly kiſs the rod and improve by the diſpenſation,

The part, ſir, which you perſonally take in our affections, and which you have ſo pathetically expreſſed in your letter, excites in the breaſts of the Committee the warmeſt ſenſations of fraternal affection.

The refreſhing rain which fell the day before yeſterday, though light, and the cool weather which hath ſucceeded, appear to have given a check to the prevalence of the diſorder; of this we have ſatisfactory proofs; as well in the decreaſe of the funerals, as in the application for removal to the hoſpital.

I have at your requeſt, this day drawn upon you, at ſight, in favor of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of North America, for the ſum of five thouſand dollars, the benevolent donation of the Common Council of the city of New York.

With ſentiments of the greateſt eſteem and regard.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
MATTHEW CLARKSON,

Philad. Oct. 17, 1763.

RICHARD VARICK, Mayor of the City of New-York.

BOSTON, October 18.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated October 9, 1793.

"I obſerve in the New-York papers an account of the death of Mr. Wilding, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Mayo —With reſpect to the two firſt, the account is not true, nor have I heard of the death of the laſt."

Oct. 21. Meſſrs. Hilton and Rea, of this town, are now painting 81 ſtandards for the Militia of the ſtate of New Hampſhire, furniſhed the Regiments out of the public treaſury.

The roof of the Theatre, in Federal ſtreet, is raiſed, and from the ſpirit of the artizans we expect the building will be fit for exhibitions by new-years-day next.

The Republic of France contains *One Hundred and Eleven* fortified towns, which, ſuppoſing one ſhould be taken every month, would be ten years before the whole could be taken.

Oct. 24. Yeſterday afternoon Mr. MURRAY, was inſtalled over the Univerſal Church and Congregation in this town. After an Introductiory Addreſs, pertinent to the occaſion, delivered by Deacon LANE, and a Prayer by Mr. MURRAY, the ceremonies of the Inſtallment took place, agreeably to the wiſhes of the Society, *and ſupported by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth.* Then followed an excellent Diſcourſe, delivered by Mr. MURRAY, from 1ſt *Corinthians* ch. 9, v. 16.

The Solemnities of the day were conducted with ſtrict decorum, to the ſatisfaction of a very numerous, reſpectable and attentive audience.

It is with great pleaſure we can add that a liberal collection was made for the relief of the diſtreſſed citizens in Philadelphia, which we are informed amounted to upwards of ſeventy dollars.

NEWPORT, October 29.

Tueſday Evening the laſt a moſt cruel and ſavage Murder was committed near Mirror Creek, in the County of Martinſburg, Virginia—One Thomas Veſſel, having the night before Quarrelled with his Son-in-Law Levy Vance, and the Evening went to the Houſe of [illegible] borrowed a Rifle, [illegible]

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OCTOBER 25.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Oct. 23.

"Thank God, the ſickneſs abates much.—Yeſterday 6 carts, employed by the Hoſpital to carry away the dead, were diſcharged."

New York, October 12, 1793.

SIR,

I am requeſted by the Common Council of this city to inform you, that the committee appointed "to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes," conſiſting of ſeven members expreſsly choſen for the purpoſe by the citizens at large, and an equal number of the members of our Board, of which Mr. John Broome is Chairman, have laid before the Board copies of the correſpondence between them and you on the ſubject of ſupplies to be furniſhed by the citizens of this city, for the relief of the poorer and more diſtreſſed of your fellow-citizens, under the heavy preſſure of their preſent calamity, and that diſorganized ſtate of your city police, which muſt neceſſarily attend ſo unexpected and afflicting diſpenſation of Divine Providence.

Altho' I ſincerely lament the cauſe of this correſpondence, it is with pleaſure I do announce to you that the Common Council of this city, deeply impreſſed with the awful judgment of the Almighty on the American nation, in permitting a peſtilential diſeaſe to lay waſte and diſorganize that once populous, well regulated and flouriſhing ſiſter city, the ſeat of Empire, by deſtroying the lives of many valuable patriots and citizens, and by driving many others of its numerous and very opulent and uſeful inhabitants into exile, they have cauſed Five Thouſand Dollars to be placed in my hands, and have directed it to be paid to the order of the Chief Magiſtrate of Philadelphia; and they have requeſted me to adviſe you of this meaſure, and to pray you to draw on me therefor.—You will therefore be pleaſed to draw on me for that ſum, at ſight, and your bills will be duly honoured.

May Almighty God, in condeſcending mercy to your devoted city, ſpeedily ſtay the progreſs of the deſolating diſeaſe, and ſay it is enough.—May he reſtore to their homes your baniſhed fellow-citizens, and ſanctify his paſt judgments to all; and may you, Sir, and thoſe with you, who have remained faithful to your truſt and borne the heat and burden of the day, in the midſt of ſurrounding and threatning dangers, be the peculiar care of Heaven, is the ſincere wiſh and prayer of,

Sir, Your moſt obedient Humble Servant,
RICHARD VARICK.

MATHEW CLARKSON,
Mayor of the City of
Philadelphia.

City of New-York, ſs.

At a Common Council held on Friday, the 11th day of October 1793.

Reſolved, That this board will provide the ſum of Five Thouſand Dollars, for the relief of the poorer, and moſt diſtreſſed citizens of Philadelphia, under the preſſure of their preſent great calamity.

Extract from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Clerk.

(COPY.)

SIR,

I AM favoured with your letter of the 12th inſtant, which I have communicated to the Committee for the relief of the poor and afflicted of this city.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I execute their requeſt, by making in their name, on behalf of our ſuffering fellow-citizens, the moſt grateful acknowledgments, for the ſeaſonable benevolence of the Common Council of the city of New-York—their ſympathy is balm to our wounds.

We acknowledge the divine interpoſition, whereby the hearts of ſo many around us have been touched with our diſtreſs, and have united in our relief.

May the Almighty diſpoſer of all events be graciouſly pleaſed to protect your citizens from the dreadful calamity with which we are now viſited.—Whilſt we humbly kiſs the rod and improve by the diſpenſation,

The part, ſir, which you perſonally take in our afflictions, and which you have ſo pathetically expreſſed in your letter, excites in the breaſts of the Committee the warmeſt ſenſations of fraternal affection.

The refreſhing rain which fell the day before yeſterday, though light, and the cool weather which hath ſucceeded, appear to have given a check to the prevalence of the diſorder; of this we have ſatisfactory proofs; as well in the decreaſe of the funerals, as in the application for removal to the hoſpital.

I have at your requeſt, this day drawn upon you, at ſight, in favor of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of North America, for the ſum of five thouſand dollars, the benevolent donation of the Common Council of the city of New-York.

With ſentiments of the greateſt eſteem and regard.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
MATTHEW CLARKSON,

Philad. Oct. 17, 1763.

RICHARD VARICK, Mayor of the City of New-York.

BOSTON, October 18.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated October 9, 1793.

"I obſerve in the New-York papers an account of the death of Mr. Willing, Mr. Roſs, and Mr. Mayo—With reſpect to the two firſt, the account is not true, nor have I heard of the death of the laſt."

Oct. 21. Meſſrs. Johnſton and Rea, of this town, are now painting 21 ſtandards for the Militia of the State of New Hampſhire, furniſhed the Regiments out of the public treaſury.

The roof of the Theatre, in Federal-ſtreet, is raiſed, and from the ſpirit of the artizans we expect the building will be fit for exhibitions by new-years-day next.

The Republic of France contains *One Hundred and Eleven* fortified towns, which, ſuppoſing one ſhould be taken every month, would be ten years before the whole could be taken.

Oct. 24. Yeſterday afternoon Mr. MURRAY, was inſtalled over the Univerſal Church and Congregation in this town. After an Introductory Addreſs, pertinent to the occaſion, delivered by Deacon LANE, and a Prayer by Mr. MURRAY, the ceremonies of the Inſtallment took place, agreeably to the wiſhes of the Society, *and ſupported by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth.* Then followed an excellent Diſcourſe, delivered by Mr. MURRAY, from 1ſt *Corinthians*, ch. 9, v. 16.

The ſolemnities of the day were conducted with ſtrict decorum, to the ſatisfaction of a very numerous, reſpectable and attentive audience.

It is with great pleaſure we can add that a liberal collection was made for the relief of the diſtreſſed citizens in Philadelphia, which we are informed amounted to upwards of ſeventy dollars.

NEWPORT, October 29.

Tueſday Evening the 2d inſt a moſt cruel and ſavage Murder was committed near Middle Creek, in the County of Martinſburg, Virginia.—One Thomas Violet, having through the Courſe of the Day been at Variance with his Son in Law Leroy Violet, at the Cloſe of the Evening went deliberately to a Neighbour's Houſe, borrowed a Riſle, loaded it with ſmall Shot, and proceed-

ed to the House of the latter, where he found the Object of his Revenge, his own Wife, the Wife of the unfortunate Deceased, and Three of his own Sons assembled in a small Room; but the Presence of those, his nearest Connexions, did not deter him from his premeditated, murderous Intention—he lifted up a small Window, presented the Rifle, and discharged its Contents into the Breast of Leroy Violet (who was not Four Feet from the Muzzle) which instantly put a Period to his Existence; the unfeeling Monster then entered the Room, asked if Leroy was dead, and being answered in the Affirmative, retired to his own House, where he remained until next Morning, and then absconded. An Inquest was held on the Body of the Deceased the Day following, who gave their verdict *wilful murder*, committed by Thomas Violet.

The Commissioners at Cape Francois, we hear, have fitted out a 20 Gun Ship, to cruize against the New Providence Privateers, four of whom she has taken and sent in; she again sailed in Pursuit of others.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in George Town (Maryland) dated June 24, 1793.

"By an Act of Parliament, passed the present Session, all Goods in American Ships, whether shipped by Americans, or others, consigned to British Merchants, if captured by the French, and re captured by the English and brought into Port, pay Salvage, though the ship will be restored and receive her Freight, Demurrage and Expences: If the Goods are laden by Americans, and addressed to a Citizen born in America, Ship, Goods and all, are immediately relinquished, and she may proceed wherever she pleases, provided she has not on board any Articles contrary to the Laws of Nations. In France they have decreed on the 23d of May, that they will fulfil the 16th Article of the Treaty between that Country and America; but all Goods shipped by British Subjects after the Expiration of Two Months from the Declaration of War, whether in British or American Ships, are subject to Condemnation, and so in like Manner are all Goods shipped by Americans, consigned to British or other Merchants whose Country is at War with France.—These Circumstances you will make publicly known, that my Countrymen may avoid the Loss of their Property."

The Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchell, Esq; is appointed a Senator for the State of Connecticut, in the Congress of the United States, vice Hon. Roger Sherman, Esq; deceased.

Jared Ingersol, Esq; is chosen a Representative from that State, in the Congress of the United States, and declines serving.

His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esq; is re-elected Governor, and his Honor Peter Alcott, Esq; Lieut. Governor of the State of Vermont.

Thursday, the 21st of November, is appointed as a Day of Thanksgiving in New-Hampshire.

The British Island of GRENADA, is opened to the free Importation of American Produce, in American Bottoms.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Clergyman in Philadelphia, to the Editor of the Providence Gazette, dated October 15.

"Last Night I had Business with the benevolent Mr. Lownes, Secretary of the Committee who superintend Bush-Hill, &c. He gave me in Writing, from their Books, the Number of the Dead, agreeably to Returns of the *several* Burying Grounds, from the 1st of August to the 14th Instant—the Number was 2590. This is supposed to be a pretty exact Account. All our Burying Grounds, without Exception, resemble plowed Fields. No Business going on but what appertains to the Sick, the Dying, and the Dead! No Inquiries of a political Nature.——The Questions, among those who occasionally meet, are, "Who died last Night? Who died this Morning? Who died this Afternoon?"—— Oh what Havoc among our Citizens! May this awful Visitation produce, not only among *us*, but *throughout all our Land*, the Works of Righteousness."

The ship General Greene, Capt. Bently, and the Ship Rebecca, Capt. John Arnold, both of Providence, are arrived at New York from St. Petersburg.

The Brig George William, Capt. Dring, of that Port is arrived in the Delaware from St. Petersburg.

MARRIED] At Providence, Capt. JOHN JENCKES, to Miss ELIZABETH CUSHING, Daughter of the late Benjamin Cushing, Esq;

☞ *The Piece signed* A CITIZEN, *in our next.*

Mr. BARBER,

THE audacity of a malignant soul, who had the effrontery of affixing my name, under the piece which appeared in your Mercury, called "THE WALK," is the evincing proof of his malevolent heart; and demonstrating the cowardice of a base mind.—But what can I expect from so low and contemptible a person? —Nothing——as it perfectly corresponds with the habits of his gloomy soul.——Justice is due to all—and I hope I claim a share in this; as I never knew, that such a piece was in existence, until I saw it published.——I cannot be induced by writing this, to excuse myself from the rancour or malice which is inflamed in M——'s heart, or from the credulous, who is ever ready to swallow every thing, whether it be true or false.—No.—— It is, if the insolent V——n dare confess his name, I will chastise him in that manner, which his infamous conduct justly merits.

B. MUMFORD, jun.

Newport, October 28th, 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 28.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
Ship Washington, Hicks,	Havanna
Sloop Leopard, Foster,	Providence
Brig Hope, Wood,	Havanna
Ship Newport, Robinson,	St. Petersburgh
Sloop Lamb, Sheldon,	Philadelphia
—— New-York Packet, Shaw,	Charleston
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Martha, Northam,	Charleston
—— Adventure, Wardwell,	New-York
Brig Sally, Brown,	West Indies
Sloop Nautilus, Jones,	New York
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Shearman,	Charleston
—— Polly, Wardwell,	Turks-Island
—— Two-Brothers, Brown,	Norfolk
—— Aurora, Brown,	New-York
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Mary-Ann, Bowen,	Newbern
Schooner Mark Anthony, Chadwell,	Swansborough
—— Hannah, Allin,	Albany
Sloop Chartly-Ann, Chace,	New-York
—— Joanna, Anthony,	Norfolk

For One Night only.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Messieurs HARPER and PLACIDE, anxious on all Occasions to amuse the Public, have for that Purpose engaged MASTER DUPORT (a young Gentleman of Thirteen Years of Age) to perform that Evening; whose Abilities, as a BALLETTE DANCER have been acknowledged and admired by every Audience before whom he has had the Honour of performing on the Continent of America.

On THURSDAY EVENING, *Oct.* 31, 1793, *will be Exhibited,*

DANCING on the LIGHT ROPE,

By Monsr. PLACIDE, TRONCHE, and Signior SPINACUTA.

Monsr. PLACIDE will go through THE MANUAL EXERCISE, and fire on the Rope: Likewise break a Broomstick, supported on Two Wine Glasses, without spilling the Wine, or breaking the Glasses.—— Mons. TRONCHE and Signior SPINACUTA will both take a Collation, at the same Time, on the same Rope.

After which MASTER DUPORT will perform *A celebrated* SPANISH DANCE, called,

A GRAND FANDANGO, with Castinets in his Hands.

Monsr. PLACIDE will balance a PEACOCK's FEATHER, in different Ways.

To be followed by an Occasional ADDRESS, and Humourous ENTERTAINMENT, called,

The GALLERY of PORTRAITS;

OR,

The WORLD AS IT GOES.

Written by the late celebrated GEORGE ALEX. STEVENS, and to be delivered by Mr. HARPER.

A DANCING BALLETTE;

Called,

The BIRD CATCHER.

Master Duport will perform *On The Violin*, the favourite Air of MALBRO', &c. with Variations.

A Grand Pantomime ENTERTAINMENT (never performed here) called,

HARLEQUIN PASTRY COOK,

In which *Master Duport* will dance a Hornpipe, in the Character of a SAILOR.

The Whole to conclude with a

BRILLIANT FIREWORK,

Purposely prepared for the Occasion by Signior SPINACUTA, equal to any ever seen in this Town.

I. SUNS and MOONS, which display several wonderful Changes of Fire.

II. The BLAZING SUN, in brilliant Fire.

III. The MOSAIC ROSE, which will change into different Transitions of Fire.

IV. The RISING SUN, inveloped in CLOUDS, which are gradually dispersed, and the Sun discovered in its highest Splendour.

V. The GRAND SULTAN'S PLUMES, in CHINESE FIRE.

VI. Five SUNS and Five MOONS, the latter will be dispersed by the superior Splendour of the former.

The whole to conclude with a CURTAIN of FIRE, forming a lively Representation of Jessamine, and other beautiful Flowers.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes, 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, has just opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

Which they are determined to dispose of at the very lowest Rate.

Newport, October 26 1793.

St. Martin's SALT,

A small Quantity to be sold by

JOHN LANGLEY.

Newport October 28, 1793

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,

Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,

A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,

CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

A most excellent Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received, and now selling

Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;

RUSSIA clean HEMP,

RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE;

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DUCK,

SWEDISH BAR-IRON,

of the first Quality.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

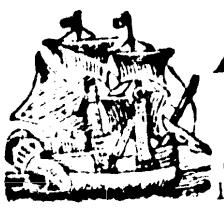
Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Close Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
Nutmegs and Raisins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,	Brimstone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Alum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Brushes,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Sheep Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat-Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Brass Candlesticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Brass Kettles,
Grindstones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,	Chest and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Cabooses,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.



For SALE,

As she now lies in New Bedford Harbour,

A Well built, full-rigged BRIG, about 86 Tons Burthen, well calculated for the West-India Trade. —— For further Particulars inquire of JOHN SPOONER, living in New Bedford.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WALTER WINSLOW, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent. All Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings.

RICHARD TAYLOR,
EDWARD THURSTON.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN PAXON, *Administrator.*

Newport, Oct. 28

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Sloop Leopard, Foster,	Providence
Brig Hope, Wood,	Havanna
Ship Newport, Robinson,	St. Petersburgh
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—— Polly, Wardwell,	Turks-Island
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—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
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VI. Five SUNS and Five MOONS, the latter will be dispersed by the superior Splendour of the former.

The whole to conclude with a CURTAIN of FIRE, forming a lively Representation of Jessamine, and other beautiful Flowers.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes, 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, has just opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

Which they are determined to dispose of at the very lowest Rate.

Newport, October 26. 1793.

St. Martin's SALT,

A small Quantity to be sold by

JOHN LANGLEY.

Newport. October 28. 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,

Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,

A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,

CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

A most excellent Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received, and now selling Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;

RUSSIA clean HEMP,

RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE;

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DUCK,

SWEDISH BAR-IRON,

of the first Quality.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Close Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails;
Nutmegs and Raisins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar-Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,	Brimstone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Alum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Brushes,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Sheep Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat-Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Brass Candlesticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Brass Kettles,
Grindstones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,	Chest and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Cabooses,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

For SALE,

As she now lies in New Bedford Harbour,

A Well built, full-rigged BRIG, about 86 Tons Burthen, well calculated for the West-India Trade.—For further Particulars inquire of JOHN SPOONER, living in New-Bedford.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WALTER WIGNERON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent. All Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings. ROBERT TAYLOR,

EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN FAXON, *Administrator.*

Newport, Oct. 28, 1793.

For the MERCURY.

SWIFT as the raging tempeſts ſweep
O'er Bothnia's turbid ſtream,
When Sol darts o'er the heaving deep
A faint, expiring beam.

Thus far from Comfort's cheering rays,
While cares on cares ariſe,
While joy expires, and hope decays,
My boſom heav'd with ſighs.

As fierce as o'er the frozen main
The angry whirlwinds roar,
While ſafe beneath their wintry chain,
The ſurges foam no more.

Affliction ſtill purſues my reſt,
Unceaſing ſorrows ſtorm;
But, chill'd by woe, my torpid breaſt
Scarce feels the loud alarm.

Bright Phœbus, with returning Spring,
Shall free the fetter'd wave;
But Time itſelf to me can bring,
No ſolace—but the grave.

M.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

WHEN *Garrick* made his appearance as an actor the principal Characters of the Drama, at the rival theatre, were filled by *Quin* who had long enjoyed, unrivalled, the voice of Public approbation. Tho' Garrick was in his profeſſion nearly all perfection, yet he totally failed in ſome Characters, and in others the laurel of fame was beſtowed upon his opponent. Among the former was the Character of *Othello*, where his figure, which was ſmall, conveyed but a ſelect picture of the gallant Moor of Venice. Quin, after Garrick's firſt ſucceſs, was aſked how he liked the new Othello—to which the veteran replied—"I ſaw not the noble *Othello*, but I ſaw *Pompey the little*; and I thought he would have been much better employed in attending his Miſtreſs's tea-table, than in commanding the Venetian "army in Cypreſs."

ANECDOTE.

AN Attorney having a diſpute with an old Officer, who had loſt an eye in the wars, ſtrongly hinted as far as to reproach him with that misfortune, and called him blinkard. "*Tis true,*" ſaid the veteran, very coolly, "*I am a blinkard but yet I can ſee better than you; for with my ſingle naked eye I can ſee a knave in the room: whereas you, with both your eyes, cannot ſee him until you look into the glaſs.*"

PREMIUM for an EPITAPH on
GENERAL WOLFF.

(From the European Magazine)

On the death of General Wolfe, a premium being offered for the beſt written epitaph on that brave officer, a number of poets of all deſcriptions ſtarted as candidates. Among the reſt, there was a poem, ſent to the Editor of the Public Ledger, from which the following curious ſtanza is ſelected:

"He marched without dread or fears
"At the head of his bold grenadiers;
"And what was more miraculous—nay,
very particular,
"He climbed up rocks that were perpendicular,"

For Charleſton & Georgetown,
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE SLOOP FANNY, Burthen about 60 Tons, EZEKIEL LUTHER, Maſter, now lying at Cotterell's Wharf—will ſail by the 5th of next Month—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to CALEB COGGESHALL, near the State-Houſe, who wants a BOY, about 14 Years of Age, as an Apprentice.

Newport, 21ſt, 10th Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

He has juſt received, a CONSIGNMENT of ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of Alexandria and Baltimore FINE FLOUR, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him on the ſhorteſt Notice.

A L S O,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold, adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

L I K E W I S E,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Driping Pans—and, Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BEBEE, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed are deſired to preſent the ſame; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are required to make Payment to the Subſcriber, at his Lodgings at Mrs. *Bentley's*, on Cowley's Wharf (ſo called)

ABSALOM BEBEE, Adminiſtrator.

Newport, October 7, 1793.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

General-Treaſurer's OFFICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Newport, who are indebted to this State, for Intereſt Bonds (of the Money emitted in May, A. D. 1786) are requeſted to call at this Office and diſcharge the ſame, which will prevent an expenſive Proſecution that muſt take Place at the next November Court of Common Pleas held in ſaid County.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Gen. Treaſurer.*

Newport, Sept. 23, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th *Day of September next,*

A LARGE commodious HOUSE together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the beſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair. He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 16. 1793.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the Night of the 28th Inſtant, a large, likely Negro Wench, named MARY, about 22 Years of Age, ſpeaks good Engliſh, dreſſes her Hair high; carried away with her One light Chintz Gown, One white Linen Ditto, One blue and white ſtriped Linen Ditto, One purple Moreene Skirt, One white Draper Ditto, Three Flannel Petticoats, One black Silk Hat, One black figured Worſted Cloak, One light Chintz ſhort Gown, One white Linen Ditto, One red and white Woollen Ditto, Shoes, Stockings, and a large Supply of other wearing Apparel.—Whoever will take up ſaid Negro, and return her to the Subſcriber, in Weſterly, State of Rhode-Iſland, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, paid by

JOSEPH NOYES.

N. B. All Perſons are forbid truſting, employing, or harbouring ſaid Negro, on Penalty of the Law.

Weſterly, Sept. 30, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH FREEBORN late of Newport, Tanner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpoſe.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, October 7, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport Auguſt 5, 1793.

M. COUTURE,

Late a SURGEON in the French Army,

RESPECFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt arrived in Newport, and propoſes to practiſe in the Line of his Profeſſion.—He would particularly acquaint thoſe who are afflicted with Cancers, &c. that he is in Poſſeſſion of two Specifics, with the help of which he eaſily and radically cures the Cancer, and the moſt inveterate old Sores, and is even ſure of their Succeſs, if thoſe Diſeaſes are not, by their Nature, incurable.—He may be ſpoke with at his Lodgings at Mr. Adancourt's, on the Long-Wharf.

Newport, Oct. 19, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS—beſt warranted SCYTHES—and a good Aſſortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH CLARKE, Eſquire, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment——otherwiſe they will be ſued, at next November Court.

REBECCA CLARKE, *Exec'x*

Newport, 3d of the 10*th Month,* 1793.

French School.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL, for teaching the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

on the Firſt Day of October next, at his COFFEE-HOUSE near the Theatre, at the Entrance of the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his uſual SCHOOL in the Day Time.

It will be open Five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requeſts the Encouragement of thoſe who are deſirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He alſo keeps BOARDING and LODGING for young Gentlemen, who are deſirous to perfect themſelves in that Language, with more Facility and Diſpatch.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

DANCING SCHOOL.

M. ST. AMAND preſents his Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Town of Newport, and informs them, that he has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL in a Room in the Houſe now occupied by Cap. Robert Power, near the State-Houſe, the Entrance to which Room is entirely ſeparate from the family, for inſtructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to Dance, MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and COUNTRY-DANCES, in the moſt faſhionable Stile, Three Days in a Week, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till One for Ladies—and from Six o'Clock till Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen.

And aſſures thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who ſhall patronize him in this Branch, that every Attention will be paid to the Improvement of his Pupils, and good Regulations ſhall be kept in the School;—and thoſe who are not willing to conform themſelves to it, will not be admitted.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He will alſo teach the VIOLIN and MUSIC, by Principle.

Any Commands, addreſſed to M. ST. AMAND, at M. ADANCOURT's Houſe, will be attended to.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1793.

WANTED, immediately,

TWO or Three Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Apply to CHAPPELL and HOLT.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

For the MERCURY.

SWIFT as the raging tempests sweep
O'er Bothnia's turbid stream,
When Sol darts o'er the heaving deep
A faint, expiring beam.

Thus far from Comfort's cheering rays,
While cares on cares arise,
While joy expires, and hope decays,
My bosom heav'd with sighs.

As fierce as o'er the frozen main
The angry whirlwinds roar,
While safe beneath their wintry chain,
The surges foam no more.

Affliction still pursues my rest,
Unceasing sorrows storm;
But, chill'd by woe, my torpid breast
Scarce feels the loud alarm.

Bright Phœbus, with returning Spring,
Shall free the fetter'd wave;
But Time itself to me can bring,
No solace—but the grave. H.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

WHEN *Garrick* made his appearance as an actor the principal Characters of the Drama, at the rival theatre, were filled by *Quin*, who had long enjoyed, unrivalled, the voice of Public approbation. Tho' Garrick was in his profession nearly all perfection, yet he totally failed in some Characters, and in others the laurel of fame was bestowed upon his opponent. Among the former was the Character of *Othello*, where his figure, which was small, conveyed but a feint picture of the gallant Moor of Venice. Quin, after Garrick's all success, was asked how he liked the new Othello—to which the veteran replied,—"I saw not the noble *Othello*, but I saw *Pompey the little*; and I thought he would have been much better employed in attending his Mistress's tea-table, than in commanding the Venetian "army in Cypress."

ANECDOTE.

AN Attorney having a dispute with an old officer, who had lost an eye in the wars, forgot himself so far as to reproach him with that misfortune, and called him blinkard. "'Tis true," said the veteran, very coolly, "*I am a blinkard, but yet I can see better than you; for with my single naked eye I can see a knave in the room: whereas you, with both your eyes, cannot see him until you look into the glass.*"

PREMIUM for an EPITAPH on
GENERAL WOLFF.

(From the European Magazine)

On the death of General Wolfe, a premium being offered for the best written epitaph on that brave officer, a number of poets of all descriptions started as candidates. Among the rest, there was a poem, sent to the Editor of the Public Ledger, from which the following curious stanza is selected:

"He marched without dread or fears
"At the head of his bold grenadiers;
"And what was more miraculous—nay,
very particular,
"He climed up rocks that were perpendicular."

For Charleston & Georgetown,
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE SLOOP FANNY, Burthen about 60 Tons, EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master, now lying at Cotterell's Wharf—will sail by the 5th of next Month—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to CALEB COGGESHALL, near the State-House, who wants a BOY, about 14 Years of Age, as an Apprentice.

Newport, 21st, 10th Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

He has just received, a CONSIGNMENT of ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of Alexandria and Baltimore FINE FLOUR, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him on the shortest Notice.

A L S O,

A small FARM, Distance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Necessaries thereon, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

There is a small Quantity of LAND to be sold, adjoining said Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaser.

L I K E W I S E,

Two good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of Newport, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Vessels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Driping Pans—and, Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of DANIEL BEBEE, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are desired to present the same; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make Payment to the Subscriber, at his Lodgings at Mrs. Bentley's, on Cowley's Wharf (so called.)

ABSALOM BEBEE, Administrator.

Newport, October 7, 1793.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

General-Treasurer's OFFICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Newport, who are indebted to this State, for Interest Bonds (of the Money emitted in May, A. D. 1786) are requested to call at this Office and discharge the same, which will prevent an expensive Prosecution that must take Place at the next November Court of Common Pleas, held in said County.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Gen. Treasurer.*

Newport, Sept. 23, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.——Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair. He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the Night of the 28th Instant, a large, likely Negro Wench, named MARY, about 22 Years of Age, speaks good English, dresses her Hair high; carried away with her One light Chintz Gown, One white Linen Ditto, One blue and white striped Linen Ditto, One purple Moreene Skirt, One white Diaper Ditto, Three Flannel Petticoats, One black Silk Hat, One black figured Worsted Cloak, One light Chintz short Gown, One white Linen Ditto, One red and white Woollen Ditto, Shoes, Stockings, and a large Supply of other wearing Apparel.——Whoever will take up said Negro, and return her to the Subscriber, in Westerly, State of Rhode-Island, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, paid by

JOSEPH NOYES.

N. B. All Persons are forbid trusting, employing, or harbouring said Negro, on Penalty of the Law.

Westerly, Sept. 30, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH FREEBORN late of Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, October 7, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.

M. COURE,

Late a SURGEON in the French Army,

RESPECFULLY informs the Public, that he has just arrived in Newport, and proposes to practise in the Line of his Profession.—He would particularly acquaint those who are afflicted with Cancers, &c. that he is in Possession of two Specifics, with the help of which he easily and radically cures the Cancer, and the most inveterate old Sores, and is even sure of their Success, if those Diseases are not, by their Nature, incurable.—He may be spoke with at his Lodgings at Mr. Adancourt's, on the Long-Wharf.

Newport, Oct. 19, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RRUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH CLARKE, Esquire, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment——otherwise they will be sued, at next November Court.

REBECCA CLARKE, *Exec'x*

Newport, 3d of the 10th Month, 1793.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL, for teaching the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

on the First Day of October next, at his COFFEE-HOUSE near the Theatre, at the Entrance of the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual SCHOOL in the Day Time.

It will be open Five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He also keeps BOARDING and LODGING for young Gentlemen, who are desirous to perfect themselves in that Language, with more Facility and Despatch.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

DANCING SCHOOL.

M. ST. AMAND presents his Respects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Town of Newport, and informs them, that he has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL in a Room in the House now occupied by Cap. Robert Potter, near the State-House, the Entrance to which Room is entirely separate from the family, for instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to Dance, MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and COUNTRY-DANCES, in the most fashionable Stile, Three Days in a Week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till One for Ladies—and from Six o'Clock till Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen.

And assures those Ladies and Gentlemen, who shall patronize him in this Branch, that every Attention will be paid to the Improvement of his Pupils, and good Regulations shall be kept in the School;——and those who are not willing to conform themselves to it, will not be admitted.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He will also teach the VIOLIN and MUSIC, by Principle.

Any Commands, addressed to M. ST. AMAND, at M. ADANCOURT's House, will be attended to.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1793.

WANTED, immediately,

TWO or Three Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Apply to

CHAPPELL and HOLT.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.